me now to enter my earnest and solemn protest against the wicked and ungodly assumptions of the Order of Know Nothings. I would extend a helping hand and cordial welcome to all who wish to find an asylum from oppression in our country-elevate them to the dignity of citizens as early as our laws will permit; and to the Catholic I would cheerfully give all the political

privileges that I claim for myself.

It is claimed by some that we have to dea with existing institutions as we find them; that Anti-Slavery men should establish the Order of Know Somethings, to counteract the influence of the Know Nothings. It is well here to state that this has already proved a failure. The Order of Know Somethings, with a platform of good principles, (when compared with Know Nothingism,) was established in several places in this county. The Know Nothings, ready for anything, tumbled into it like sheep after a bell wether, to control it. They succeeded, and the latter is now a mere tood or ally of the Know Nothing party. All attempts, by Independen Democrats or Republicans, to get into the Know Nothing Order, to control it, or to manage it by counteracting influences, in secret, must prove abortive, and can only result in em-

Republicanism needs no secret conclaves. allies, to promote its principles. Its only sure reliance is in the intelligence, virtue, and patriotism, of the people. Not only must we repudiate this Know Nothing party on the grounds of its wrongs, but we regard it as being entirely inadequate to our present wants. The liquor traffic stalks abroad in and State, unabashed, unrebuked, and un-punished. Our people groan under excessive taxation. Capital is driven from our State. There is a general derangement of our financia affairs. The course of justice is constantly obstructed by outrageous decisions of drunken or dishonest judges, or from some defect in legislation. The clanking of the chains of Slavery is heard upon our soil, and threatens the personal liberty of our citizens. On all these vital and important questions this Know Nothing party has nothing to say. The old Democratic party cannot be relied on or looked to for any reforms. It has by its legislation brought upon us these very grievances which we ask to redress. It offers no signs of repent ance; and while it professes opposition to Know Nothingism on the grounds of secresy, it connives at and encourages the secret society called Sag Nichts.

There remains but one practicable plan promote the pressing interests of the people and save the Republican party from the di grace of being subverted and defeated by the intrusion of this dumnable heresy, Know Nothingism; and that is, for every true Republican ingam, and immediate stand in favor of the principles of the Independent Democracy, as announced in the Pittsburgh Platform, and as adopted at our county convention last summer

low is the time to commence. Let all who are in favor of our Republican movement rep the charge that we are Know Nothings, endorse their policy. Urge the necessity choosing men to the next Legislature who a known to cherish the principles set forth in ou platform, and whose antecedents are sufficien guaranty that they are devoted to them. Go to the primary meetings preparatory to our county convention, and insist that good and true Republicans shall be sent to the county convention, instead of Know Nothings. Th lone, no other party will have the presumption to bring out candidates who are not true to the progressive principles of Republicanism.

Homog that a regard for our national honor.

the argent demands of State legislation, the love of country, will prompt you to vigilant action, I remain your obedient servant,

E. M. Colestock. New Lisbon, Ohio, April 12, 1855. Apparatus for Taking, Recording, and Printing the Votes in Legislative Bodies. Many attempts have been made to enable the trivances; but none of them, so far as we can have ever proved acceptable. The emember to have adopted any of the invetions presented, and we are informed that th his seems strange to the many who know the length of time that is consumed in calling the year and mays, in voting by tellers, &c., the someness of that task, the frequency of it pressure of time, and the many motives that urge to the use of some improved method of accomplishing the purpose. But those who are more familiar with the labors of legislation find little difficulty in comprehending the reas of the rejection of the various agencies offered They have been less satisfactory than the ora method. Some of them, by printing or per-forating, prepare a paper from which the Clerk record the votes; and others, addition to this, indicate to the body the nur her of votes given on either side but this not sufficient. The number of votes cast of either side, and by whom they are east, must be known to all the members during the process of roting. Nothing less than this will answer the desired purpose. In the language of a dismachine must articulate words before we can if you please!) so long will this be the case far from its being a disparaging fact we must regard it as directly the reverse. should entertain respect for the opinions of each other, which is a far different thing from a servile obedience to party dictation. So general ndeed, is the desire of those entitled to vote to know the sentiments of their friends upon any ct, that few wish to vote without this knowledge; and those who do act in total disregard thereof are not unfrequently, and per-haps not unjustly, regarded as more independent than wise. An apparatus, therefore, to be acceptable and efficient, must make known to all, as the work proceeds, the number of votes given, and the side on which each member roles. This is done only by the vocal response of year and may; and no less satisfactory mode will be nitely more satisfactory means constitutes the subject of a patent issued on the 10th of the present month, from the United States Patent | Anti-Slavery friends, but seek, by argument Office, to Mr. Thomas C. Connolly, of this city. We shall not attempt to fully explain its mod overandi, but will simply state that the no of all the members of the body are arranged a column, so that they can be distinctly read the signal to vote is given, each member move-a little lever at his desk, and in an instant the names in view are thrown into three columns each having its appropriate heading, the centre column comprising the names of those who ar absent or not voting, the left column prising the yeas, and the right column the r Two, three, four, or five minutes being agr upon as the time for voting, that time may be and in a change of votes by those who may have erred, as some very often do, in their un-derstanding of the nature of the question, and of which change no record will be made. During the allotted time, members may come in om committee-rooms and elsewhere and vote. Free conversation may also be indulged without detriment to the business or the order of the House. At the expiration of this time, the presiding officer presses a spring, which arrests all further movement of the names, and the result is then before the gaze of all. And now, why need the Clerk read out the names? They have been thoroughly inspected, and each voter is satisfied. But how shall the Clerk record them by an unerring means, since the namtion and thrown into the centre column again We reply, an infallible permanent record is made by the machine itself. Just as the name are arranged on the large table already de scribed, so by the same means are they arranged on a printing apparatus in its rear, which immediately after the vote is completed, is stri

issued proclamations directing the rigid enforcement of the liquor law.

king off exact copies of the vote at the rate of twenty per minute. These copies are handed to the recording clerks, to the reporters, and to

the members. And thus in three minutes ma

be consummated in an entirely satisfactor

manner that which now occupies the United

States House of Representatives from twenty-

three to thirty minutes, and which is ever, upon

the present plan, a wearisome and an unpleas-ant task .- National Intelligencer.

TO ADVERTISERS.

New York city and vicinity, and will receive and for vertisements for the Era at our lowest rates.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1855.

IN SEASON AND OUT OF SEASON.

April, May, and June, are the worst months the year for obtaining new subscribers to their policy. Slavery does not bear discr newspapers; but "instant in season and out the "Facts for the People." because we know just such a cheap publication is needed to ioneer the way among the masses, for the arger Anti-Slavery periodicals. It is a mishievous error, we repeat, to suppose that the Anti-Slavery Sentiment is so widely prevalent n the free States, that we can now afford to relax effort. The mere Sentiment is nothing, unless it be converted into a Principle, and his principle take the form of intelligent, perevering, Auti-Slavery action. To work for this is the mission of " Facts for the People."

Our subscribers have now received the specinen number. Many have sent in their orders for it-many have not. Why should not all? Is not every one the centre of a circle?

A friend in western Pennsylvania writes: "Through the assistance of Mr. ollege student from Augusta county, Virginia am enabled to send for fifty copies of Facts for the People. When he came here, a year or two ago, he brought with him his prejudices against 'Abolitionism;' but he is one of the few who are willing to follow truth as soon as they find it; he is one of your Era subscribers. The cost of the 'Facts' is so trifling, that hardly any one who reads at all will refuse a copy, when solicited. An immense circulation could be secured for it, if at every point some riend of the cause would take a little trouble to collect subscribers. Much useful informaion would be carried where in any other form

could not obtain access.

Another, at Chicago, Illinois, says: "I am sorry it did not come sooner. I wi do all my limited means and time will allow, (being a mechanic.) If you have it printed in lerman. I will venture to take the same num ber of them. Suppose we take 200 copies, on what terms would you send them? I should like to see a copy in the hands of every worknan in the shop every month.

These extracts show the spirit with which ome of our friends are prepared to co-operate with us in the effort to organize public opinio for action against the Slave Interest.

Let us again call attention to the tern Facts for the People." Six copies to one address Fourteen copies to one address Fifty copies to one address -Postage pre-paid at the office of deliv

ery, single copies six cents a year, or three cents half-yearly. THE OUTSIDE OF THE ERA.

We commence this week the publication of a story by MARY IRVING, to which the attention of the reader is invited. She is one of our nost popular contributors.

plainly on our course. R. S. M., of Provil case of Anthony Burns. State. He evidently takes Know Nothingism such a nature as to justify the People of a State to heart, and, as he has a perfect right to do, in excluding from all preferment under the thinks us wofully in error. We must be ex- State Government, persons who voluntarily aid defeat of Mr. Davis. Rhode Island has not who understands the theory of State Sovereign been so ably represented in the House since ty and Federal Jurisdiction, will deny the we have been in Washington, as by that man, right to do this: the question concerns simply and on the Slavery Question, he stood side by the exercise of the right. Under ordinary cir side with the truest and most unflinching cumstances, they could not be justified in pro friends of Freedom. We care not who voted scribing a citizen from State favor, for taking against him, his defeat is a disgrace to Rhode part in the enforcement of Federal Authority Island. An able man, a man who never for a But, in extreme cases, such proscription ma the path of duty, by any influence which Party ation, and protect the Sovereignty of the State could be brought to bear, he was defeated because he was born in Ireland, and because he case of this kind. We have good authority for was not a Know Nothing! Our correspondent saying that it was drafted by a Southern Senas mistaken in assuming that Sumner and Giddings are members of the Order. They are not. Mr. Giddings has spoken for himself, and he bears an open, earnest protest against it, its aim and policy. It is not incumbent on us to speak for Mr. Sumner, since he can so well speak for himself-but we wish and member of the late Congress, "a he had availed himself of some opportunity publicly to avow his thorough and uncompromising opposition to the Order. We do not like to see public men, who, we know, agree not only without sanction in the Federal Con new Party, quoted against us. Our friend, in it is our purpose to stick to him, and others like him, till they obtain an "honorable discharge" from a Party "which does not," as Senator Wilson informs us, "embrace the Sla-

very Question." Mr. French, of New Hampshire, complains of our using "harsh terms." We use no harsh words in speaking of individuals, nor do we arraign their motives. In fact, we are at pains to show our confidence in the integrity of those of our friends who have joined the Order The question then occurs, has any But, we must speak plainly of the organization, because we believe it evil, and evil-producing. As for our being a "little factious," because and expostulation, to bring them back to the Principles and Policy they announced in 1852. we will bear the imputation with patience We will not denounce, dogmatize, or dictate, but, as an independent man, differing in opinion from other independent men, we must utter our settled convictions, though all the world should oppose us.

There is another communication in the Pec ple's Department, in relation to politics in Ohio, which will attract much attention. We mean the letter and address of Mr. Colestock, of Columbiana county.

The selections from the Press of Ohio are fine specimens of newspaper writing, besides containing sound doctrine.

LIGHT WANTED IN THE SOUTH .- A subscriper in _____, Georgia, in a letter dated April 28th, says:

for Facts, which I presume has been received. This contribution to the diffusion of light is and pursue a course condemned by an oversmall, but a small beginning is better than whelming majority of its People? If the Uninone at all. There are plenty here to read ted States will pass odious laws, let them obtain such things, if it were considered entirely prudent to do so. I trust that the seed now sown here may spring up and multiply. I shall try nish them, and secure its own offices to perand get more subscribers."

Our friend in Georgia is not alone in the South. He has more co-laborers than he knows. The light is shining in dark places.

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT. We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to a notice, in our advertising columns, of this well-conducted and popular establishment of Dr. T. T. Seelye, which has been to be maintained by upholding the former, as tablishment of Dr. T. T. Seelye, which has been to be maintained by upholding the former, as the latter. Let this keep itself within the rederal dovernament. The State Government. The State Government is primitive, original—the Federal, principles and policy of the Know Nothings; but we will not refuse to co-operate with them, or any other party, in aid of the great cause of Freedom. We are willing to unite with every clarks traitors. lately much improved, and made every way well as the latter. Let this keep itself within worthy of its former reputation.

At the municipal election at Indianapolis, will be no conflict of Sovereignties, no anar-The mayors of several cities of Maine have send proclamations directing the rigid enforce feated by 200 majority, but that party elected ely. a majority of the councilmen.

PLE INVOLVED

The conduct of the Overseers of Harvard University, and of the Legislature of Massachusetts, towards Judge Loring, has naturally awakened much feeling among Slaveholders. Accustomed to consider Slavery the great inerest of the country, an institution having parmount claims to protection and consideration they expect the public to concur in their views, and are inexpressibly grieved at indications in any quarter of a disposition to question the soundness of their opinions and the wisdom of in the South, and it was therefore the opini season" is our motto. We have started of John C. Calhoun that the North should solemnly called upon to refrain from discussing it. Free colored people are excluded from the right of suffrage in the South, and the Washington Sentinel therefore deems the late attempt in the New York Legislature to enfranchi that class of persons in New York State, without regard to property qualifications, a just cause of offence to the Slaveholders. The neessities of Slavery require the degradation of the whole colored race, and hence its Southern apporters regard as hostile to their rights any Northern movement designed to elevate that portion of it residing in the North to citizen-

In a word, every act by the Legislature of ree State, intended to guard the rights of its inhabitants against annoyance or injury from Slavery, or to stamp with disapprobation acquiscence in its extravagant demands, or to do onor to Free Labor, is denounced by Slave nolders as lawless and anarchical.

Judge Loring was a Law Instructor in Harvard University. When the time for new election came, the Overseers saw proper to dispense with his services," and elected his place Gov. Washburn. He was also a Judge of Probate under the State Government, and the Legislature, after a full discussion of the question of his removal, agreed, by large majorities in both branches, in calling upon the Governor to remove him. The reason in both ases was, his administration of the Fugitive Act in the trial of Burns. No complaint, we believe, was made that he had been harsh or unkind in his personal demeanor on the bench. By some it was alleged that he had prejudged the case, by others, that he was over-willing to cure the rendition of the alleged fugitive out, it may be fairly assumed, that the manner in which he administered the Act, had little or nothing to do with the final action of either the Overseers or the Legislature. Let us admit at nce that the intention, in both instances, was to stamp with severest reprobation the Act itself, of which he was the voluntary adminis

Had his action been involuntary, the treat ment he has met with might awaken some sym pathy for him personally; but he was not bound to accept the appointment of Federal Commis sioner. Already occupying the important post of Law Instructor in the University, and the honorable office of a State Judge, that Federal appointment could add nothing to his reputation or standing. His acceptance of it was The PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT contains two purely voluntary; such, therefore, was his ad letters from New England, animadverting quite | ministration of the Fugitive Slave Act in the

cased for differing from him concerning the in its administration or execution? Nobody, moment permitted himself to be swerved from be necessary to check or remedy Federal usurp This Fugitive Slave Act presents precisely tor, under the full belief of its being so al horrent in its provisions, that it could not I enforced at the North. It is regarded by the great majority of the People in that section a yrannical, subversive of the principles and rules of procedure of the Common Law, incompatible with State Sovereignty, inhuman, anti-Demo cratic, utterly revolting to the instincts, educa tion, habits, and institutions of the Free States and, by large numbers, if not a majority, of them. stitution, but in violation of its sacred guaran ties. No authority, no use, no argument, no closing his communication, declares his inten- appeal, can reconcile them to its enforcement. tion to stick to the Era. We can but say, that | The lapse of time since its passage has not served to abate the animosity against it. The homilies of the Supreme Court, the imposing parade of power by the Federal authorities in its support, have not rendered its administraon one whit less odious or difficult. Every attempt to enforce it arouses popular excitenent, and deepens the abhorrence among the People of all its provisions. To all these indications of an adverse public sentiment, those who wield the Federal Power have steeled their hearts; they spurn all protests, reject all petitions, will listen to no suggestion of repeal or

even modification. Now, we hold that, when the People of ; state concur generally in regarding this act as barbarous, disgraceful, violative of State Sovereignty, oppressive, dangerous to their liberties, and involving a flagrant usurpation of power, they are bound by every lawful means to make its administration so odious, that no citizen, who values his reputation, will render nimself responsible in any way for its maintenance or execution. If a man, honored with State appointment, choose to make himself thus responsible, let him be dismissed from office. If he will consent to be the instrument of what the State regards as Federal usurpaion, the State may not inflict positive pains and penalties upon him, but it will leave him to seek his reward from the authority to which he devotes himself, and bestow its honors and offices upon those whose views are in accordance with its own, upon the matter in contro versy. And whose business is it, if the State ees proper to repose trust in those only who fairly represent its settled convictions? Why should it place or continue in State offices, m who on a great practical question hold opinions the instruments for executing them as they can, and not complain, if the State decline to furons who scorn to become such instruments. It is easy to cry out against this course, a anarchical, subversive of law and order, repugnant to the Union; but let such an outcry be confined to those who think the States mere private corporations, and the Federal Govern- Tribune:

Is it a new principle that the State authori-

THE CASE OF JUDGE LORING-THE PRINCI- long would Caleb Cushing retain his Federal | degraded caste of foreign-born settlers in this appointment, were his opinions or action to be-come adverse to the Pro-Slavery policy of the whether native or foreign-born. The Anti-Federal Administration? The Slave Power Slavery party rejects all distinctions in politiin the South, and in the Federal Government, cal or civil rights, founded on birth, color, or derstands the thing too well to be deceived. selects the men who agree with its views and religious creed or connection. The former does The repeal of the Missouri Compromise would purposes, and rejects those who will not be not in any State embrace the Question of Slathey judges, or executive officers. And yet it very, and is seeking National power by ignorgrows red with anger when the free People of Massachusetts, through their State Govern-ter embraces the question as the paramount Slavery in the Territory adjoining. Their sole ment, exercise the same right, act on the same principle, within their State jurisdiction! Slaveholders have determined to magnify Slavery, by making its service honorable. Non-slaveholders will be false to themselves, if they do not unite to make its service dishonorable. The National Intelligencer, with the Conservative and Pro-Slavery Press and Party generally, must be taught that Slavery is not the Law of the Republic, but a miserable exception, which has no right to claim anything but bare toleration in the States where it existsand toleration there, only, because shielded by State Sovereignty.

CO-OPERATION-WHAT DOES IT MEAN!

The Gubernatorial Campaign has been open ed in Ohio. The Old Line Democracy has taken the field, with a candidate pledged to the Administration, to the Baltimore platform of 1852, and against Know Nothingism. Could its opponents be rallied on sound principles, they would succeed by even a larger vote than they obtained last fall; but the open antagonism of the Administration party to the Native Americanism and Secresy of the Know Nothings has secured it an advantage it did not possess in the last election, as a large portion of the naturalized citizens who then opposed it stand ready now to act with it, should Know Nothingism be sustained or countenanced by

the Opposition. In the outset of the discussion of the ber ings of the new Order, we foresaw clearly this state of things, and the embarrassments which the friends of Freedom would be involved. It was for this reason that we deprecated the silence of the Anti-Slavery Press of Ohio, and the neutral position it saw proper to occupy. Its warning voice uttered in season might have held back our friends from an alliance which is now distracting their counsels, and weakening their forces.

At last, however, they see the necessity speaking out. The Columbian and the Cleveland Leader have been for some time exposing the inconsistency of the New Order with the policy of the Independent Democracy. The Ashtabula Sentinel next struck out boldly on the same track; and now, we believe, all the leading Independent Democratic papers in Ohio, with the exception of two or three, are endeavoring to extricate the Cause of Freedon from the entanglements of the new Compronise party. The extracts from their columns printed in the Era of this week and last, will erve to show their tone and policy. We regret, however, to see a difference

pinion among them in relation to the particular course to be adopted in the present can vass. Some, sincerely and openly hostile to the Know Nothing party, still, confining their view to the issue of the present canvass, declare their willingness to co-operate with that | ized Know Nothing Order: ridiculed for its | draw the whole Union into the connect. The organization. Others, acknowledging the im- blunder, despised for its inconsistency: and a prevent any such interference, however warlikview so as to embrace the interests of the An ti-Slavery movement generally and permanently, condemn the policy of co-operation with the Know Nothings, as a party, although willing to go into a general fusion of the People, without reference to party names or lines. Among the latter, we rejoice to see the Ashlabula Sen tinel, one of the oldest newspapers in the State and which bears the name of JOSHUA R. GIR DINGS, as corresponding editor. The following ditorial, from its issue of the 26th of April resents, we think, the true policy for Antiavery men in Ohio, in the present canvass f adopted, it would relieve them from all reconsibility for Know Nothingism, and exclude all obstacles to the reorganization of the Inde pendent Democracy in that State hereafter ould it become necessary:

From the Ashtabula (O.) Sentinel, April 26. "We continually meet with articles in the papers advocating the American (that is, Native) Party, expressing the hope that there will be union and harmony between the Republican and 'American' organizations-thus conveying the idea that there are two great parties in thi State, that are nearly allied, that may make something in a union of forces, till one or the other gets strong enough to go alone. There was much of this a short time since, in the Cincinnati papers, till the city elections settled the question of Nativism or Know Nothingism, pretty satisfactorily. There was an attempt to convey the idea that the great victory of last fall was an 'American' victory, at least in Cincinnati. The loss of five thousand votes orrected this mistake, however; and now the importance of union is urged. Against this idea we protest, for ourselves and the Republicans of this part of Ohio. Our views of the Know Nothing movement are well understood. We scorn the idea of a secret political organization, and believe it is subversive of the of Liberty, calculated to promote deception, fal dealing among men, and every kind of trickery and unfairness, to say nothing of universal distrust, in and out of it. Nativism is unjust, illiberal, and un-American. Of course, we will never unite with such a party, in any compac whatever. Many good men doubtless differ with us on these subjects, and we are willing they should enjoy their opinions.
"But when the Republican Convention meets

"But when the nepation of these party union in July, we want none of these party union We want a fusion of the or compromises. We want a fusion of the people—we would lay down a fair, open, just, and liberal platform, embracing the well-known Republican issues, and then invite every honest, every true man, to come upon it with us. would ask no man whether he is a Free Mason an Odd Fellow, Son of Temperance, Know Nothing, Know Something; whether he was born in America, England, Hindostan, or Australia. All we would ask of him is, whether h believes and will labor to carry out the principles of the Declaration of Independence, or, what is the same thing, the 'Republican' platform. We would ignore all other party exist ence. We would seek to organize, for this campaign, all the true Republicans of the State one party, asking no questions as to private pinions of any man. But above all things we hould recognise no party to be treated no compromises in nominations, or any kind of log-rolling, and every member of the Convenon should act with perfect freedom from party

The Columbian (April 25th) thus define the co-operation it favors:

"Still, we think co-operation this fall pract able and desirable. But it will be needfu that there be entire fairness between the out-siders and insiders of the Order. There must be no attempt on either part to exclude the other from representation on the ticket. There must be no attempt on either side to dictate to the other what individuals shall constitute such a representation. And there must be an unmistakable Anti-Nebraska platform, and a candidate for Governor, especially, who shall command the confidence of the outsiders that the platform will be faithfully maintained." It thinks that it finds support for its position n the following remarks from the New York

its legitimate bounds, and respect the rights of to prevent the consummation of their nefari the States and of the People thereof, and there designs.'

Have the editors of these papers weighed well the meaning of their words, the nature branches of the Legislature. It fixes the price and tendencies of the policy they suggest? at eight millions, or, if purchased by the Pennties in Massachuetts are acting upon? How The Know Nothing party proposes to make a sylvania railroad, at nine millions.

one, in all the States, and seeks National power object was, to open the door for Slavery, and by agitating it with a view to its proper settlement. One resorts to mystery, and aims to to repeal the Missouri Compromise was yet unexempt itself from public responsibility by rigid secrecy in all its proceedings; and at their creatures, advised of the fact, took possesthe same time fetters the freedom of its mem- sion of as much of the best lands as they bers by extra-judicial oaths: the other is open scrutiny, subjects itself to the wholesome restraints of public accountability, rejects all oercive measures as to its members, leaving the untrammelled judgment of every individual to act with or against it.

So utterly antagonistic are their principles, ims, methods of action, and obligations, that he success of one must soon or late prove he subversion of the other. On what honest r honorable compromise they can be brought ogether, is to us unintelligible. If the members of the Anti-Slavery Party understand the nature, policy, and aims of their own Party, they cannot vote for a Know Nothing candidate. peared, in armed bands, at the polls in Kanif they are honest, unless they misunderstand sas, overawed some of the judges, compelled the nature, policy, and aims of the Order to the resignation of others, intimidated many which he belongs. And vice versa.

peaceful settlers, and elected the whole Pro-Co-operation, as explained by the Columb Slavery ticket, the vote cast in many districts will be a partnership—a give-and-take bargain. If each Party is to have all the candidates, it is idle to talk of co-operation. This can be secured only by conceding something to each-to one, the Governorship, to the other, the whole r a part of the rest of the ticket. The Know Nothing Party agrees to vote for an Anti-Know Nothing, Anti-Slavery candidate for Governor, the Anti-Slavery Party, for a Know Nothing, Anti-Alien candidate for Judge, and so on. And the nominees, with not a single principle in ommon, will be bound, as honorable men, to sustain, and vote, for one another! The bargain is to be arranged by the managers, and the People will then be expected to ratify it.

That is the meaning of co-operation with the Know Nothings as a party. Is there an old Liberty man in Ohio that is willing to see our Cause crushed in the coils of a crooked policy,

such as this? Suppose it succeed in prostrating the Admin istration Party? What then? The victory, like all the recent victories over the Administration, will be claimed by the new Order, go to swell its self-confidence and its influen keep up the miserable delusion concerning intrinsic power, and embolden it hereafter to do in the West what it has done in Connecticut and Rhode Island, haughtily reject all co-operation. ent Democracy? Rejected by the whole body of Naturalized voters, a large portion of whom last year so nobly stood with you on the Anti-Nebraska issue: without moral power: avoided by the Liberal Democrats as tainted with Nativism: looked down upon by the Nationalry man on the partnership ticket!

But, should this partnership after all prove a part. ailure, with what face could the Independent Democracy, bankrupt in character and influence, go before the People, and claim popular apport in the attempt to reorganize on its round?

Were we in Ohio, our motto should be, "he orable defeat, rather than success through such n alliance."

What we need at this crisis is, boldness a onsistency. Why should not the policy counselled by the Ashtabula Sentinel be adopted? The People last year rallied openly, on the sole avowed issues raised by the Nebraska outrage. Let them be rallied again. If they cannot brought to act upon these issues, without compromises with Native Americanism, then let the Anti-Slavery men draw off and organize under their own standard-bearer, no matter what par ty may win or lose. It is time to let the wire workers of the Secret Order know that they cannot have the alliance of the Anti-Slavery Party in obtaining local victories, which are ultimately to minister to the construction of another "National and Compromise Party." It is the factitious aid ministered to this New Or-

weakness will be so manifest, that the Organization would soon dwindle, and there might yet

"Please answer me one question-is left entirely to the People of Nebraska whether it shall be a free or a slave State?"

So inquires a correspondent. That is the theory of the Nebraska-Kansas Bill: the People of Kansas, or Nebraska, are to deternine, when they come to form a State Constitution, whether they will allow or exclude Slavery. In the case of Kansas, a new reading has been given to the Bill practically, being decided by Messrs. Atchison & Co. that the People of Missouri are to decide the

But, our correspondent will also bear nind, that it is with the members of a firm to say whether any more partners shall be admitted, and who they shall be. That is, Congress he the right to refuse admittance to a People claiming to be a State. Should the People of Missouri form a State Constitution for Kansas, Congress should deny the application of Kansas for admission as a State, and probably will do so. Messrs. Cass and Douglass hold to the right of the People of a State or Territory to regulate their own institutions, but ceny the right of the People of a State or Territory to regulate the institutions of another. Such a creed of course would bind them to vote against the admission of Kansas, if assured that her institutions had been determined by

STATE COUNCILS OF THE KNOW NOTHINGS. These Councils are being held in the several States, with a view, we suppose, to decide up doctrine and delegates for the National Convention in June. The Illinois State Council. after a stormy session in Chicago, May 2d and 3d, adjurned sine die, in a very unsatisfactory manner. The trouble was, the Slavery questi The Chicago Democrat says there wern two factions, "Sam" and "Jonathan"-"Sam" for Slavery and against Catholics and foreigners-"Jonathan" against Slavery, but as to foreigners and Catholics, only against those who acknowledge allegiance to any foreign potentate. lonathan embraces all others, so that the only objection to him is his secrecy, says the Democrat, but this won't last long. The same paper further says that "Sam" was overcrowed, "Jonathan" triumphed, and so they broke up.

lic works of Pennsylvania has passed both

HOW TO SETTLE THE QUESTION.

The Pro-Slavery papers might as well spare themselves the trouble of misrepresenting the never have been effected, but at the instance of Atchison & Co., slaveholders on the borders could, and then organized for the election of a in all its aims and proceedings, invites public Territorial Delegate. That Delegate was chosen chiefly by the votes of imported bullies, maintained by contributions raised in the slavehold ing counties of Missouri bordering on Kansas A demand was made for an immediate election for the Legislature, so as to consummate the conspiracy at once, without further expense; and the resolve of Governor Reeder to postpone it till the spring, was denounced as a Free Soil trick. The additional expense ne cessary to support the fraudulent voters till the election, was provided for by contributions levied at a series of meetings held in the same counties. On the day of election they ap-

> being larger than the whole numder of inhabitants, men, women, and children, returned by the census. The Washington Sentine co. this "Squatter Sovereignty," the imported Missouri voters, "the People of Kansas," and the contest thus raised, "the People of Kansas vs. Governor Reeder." That it should justify the farce of deposition enacted by these bullies, and destruction of the press of the Parkville Laminary, and any other outrage the Pro-Slavery party may choose to perpetrate, is to be ex-

It is useless to argue the matter; the ques tion is to be settled in the Territory by force. The bona fide settlers must defend their own rights: the filibusters then will be compelled to respect them. There is this difference between them: the latter recognise no law, and are trained to habits of violence: the former have been accustomed to rely upon law for protection, and to respect civil authority. They have the ability and courage to protect themselves but they must act under authority, in virtue o law, not as a mob, in violation of it. Let them enrol themselves in volunteer companies, and put themselves at the service of Governo Reeder, as a police force, to protect the Territory and the independence of the elective franand dictate all the nominations. And, where would be your Anti-Slavery Party, or Independ- with the sanction of Law, we should be quite willing to trust them to deal with the bullies who should attempt to molest them. No in tervention from the States would be required. unless the slave States should make comm cause with the filibusters-an act that would draw the whole Union into the conflict. The the tone of those who counsel deeds in which they have not the slightest intention to take

POLITICAL NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Connecticut .- The vote for Governor, ppears by the official returns, was-

For W. H. Minor, K. N. . . 28.078 S. Ingham, Dem. .

H. Dutton, Whig . . 9,161 Minor and Ingham being returned to the Legislature, the former has been chosen Gov-

- 27.290

ernor by 118 votes, Ingham receiving 70. The Governor in his message follows in the rake of his brother dignitary in Massachusetts. He evidently considers Governor Gardner model. While recommending the extension of the suffrage to colored people, he is anxious to deny it to a large class of white people. As we go for equal rights and the interests of both white and colored people, we go against his

Iowa,-The cause of free principles in the state takes no step backward. In spite of t owl of delight with which the Post receive the first news from Dubuque, the rest of t State repudiates Nebraskaism even more over whelmingly than last fall. The entire Repub lican State ticket has been chosen by majo ties largely increased over those of last year while Des Moines, Lee, Davis, and several othe ounties, which gave Democratic majorities,

ounties the vote is as follows: Republican State ticket Democratic State ticket

The same counties last year gave an Ant Nebraska majority of 517. The majority for Grimes in the entire State, in August, was 2,486. This year the majority will not be far from 7,000. In the same counties the new Prohibitory Liquor Law has been adopted by

a majority of 3,635.

We wish somebody who knows, would struct us into the real state of things in Iowa. Is this party, that is called "Republican," a party of Freedom, a mongrel concern, or Know Nothing? We should like to know, for we have seen indications of dissatisfaction on the part of the old Anti-Slavery men.

Indiana.—A very disgraceful occurrence has recently taken place at Lafayette. It appears that the citizens had issued a call for an Anti-Know Nothing demonstration; but that, when the meeting was organized, the proceedings were disturbed by the opponents of the meet-

At Indianapolis, on the 2d, the Know Noth ings lost their city ticket, by 300 majority against them, but elected a majority of council men. The charm of uninterrupted success which at first seemed to attach to them, is b ginning to be broken. Pennsylvania.-Some time since, a politica

meeting in Philadelphia, called to act independently of the Know Nothings, was taken possession of by them, and its proceedings conformed to their views. But the tide seems turning. At the municipal election held there on the 2d, the total vote was nine thousand less than that cast six months ago; and instead of carrying the election by eight or nine thousand majority for City Treasurer and City Commissioner, their majority ranged only from one to four hundred, while in the Councils they have scarcely a majority. In Lancaster and Doylestown they have been defeated. So it goes: Know Nothingism is working a resurrection for the Old Line Democracy.

Massachusetts -- Mr. Slack has introduced esolutions in the House of Representatives. which, after reciting the late outrages in Kanas, proceed as follows:

"1. Resolved, That we respectfully call upon the law-abiding citizens of the State of Missouri, and upon the Executive and Legislature of that State, speedily to disavow this gross outrage, perpetrated by some of their ill-advised citizens, and to take prompt measures to prevent its rep-etition by them

that or any other State or Territory, in support

We observe that some of the Southern papers are quoting the following as from the Boston

Telegraph: "Gen. Wilson gave the closing lecture of the Anti-Slavery course, last evening, at the Tem-ple. He explained for himself the position with regard to Slavery that he had occupied for twenty years, and called upon all to oppose any party that should try to smother the Anti-Slavery sentiment. He assumed that this course had been the death of two great parties, AND MUST BE OF THE OTHER PARTY NOW FORM-ING. He said, THIS PARTY WAS PERIL-OUS TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY SENTI-MENT, and called upon the Anti-Slavery party to KILL OFF the AMERICAN doughfaces. as they had the others.'

We presume there is an error in this. he still remains a member of the Party, and has just been chosen a delegate to the National Council to be held in Philadelphia, he could hardly have said that his Party was perilous to the Cause of Freedom.

Later .- The Telegraph denies that it ever nade such a report.

The Boston Telegraph of the 3d contains notice of the proceedings of the Know Nothing State Council held in Boston on the 2d inst.

"We get the following information from the Atlas, making some corrections where it appears to be in error. John W. Foster, of Brin (one of the Governor's Council,) succeeds Jonathan Pierce as President. Gov. Gardner was first chosen, but declined. James E. Farwell, of oston, Vice President. E. C. Baker (Senator for Middlesex) succeeds Daniel Warren, (Senator for Suffolk,) as Secretary. Lt. Gov. Brown succeeds J. R. Mullin, of Boston, (of the House,) as Treasurer. Chas. A. Phelps, of Boston, (of the House, succeeds Joseph Hiss, as Instruct-or. Dr. West (of the Governor's Council) is re-

elected Marshal. "It is rumored to-day, that there were about The tone of the Council was decidedly Anti-Slavery. Henry J. Gardner of Boston, Henry Wilson of Natick, Edward Buffinton of Fall River, John W. Foster of Brimfield, Henry H. Rugg of Dennis, Andrew A. Richmond Adams, and Augustus C. Carey of Ipswich. were chosen the delegates to the National Council, in June next, at Philadelphia. A. B. Ely, Esq., made an Anti-Slavery Know No ing speech. Strong Anti-Slavery resolves were passed in the evening, without a dissenting tote. Some, who were Hunkerish hitherto,

Anti-Slavery ground.

"It is evident from the action of the Cou if it is correctly reported, that the Anti-Slavery-men in the Order have the power, and will use it, to put down whoever shall set himself against he Anti-Slavery sentiment of the State.

admitted it was no use-the Order must take

In the absence of authentic information, these eports are to be received with allowance. From ne two resolutions published in the New York in the Black Sea, nor to leave the sea ope Tribune as having been adopted, we infer that the State Council assumed, first, that the Federal Government ought to relieve itself of reponsibility for Slavery, secondly, that absolute deration of opinion on the subject must be viewed by the plenipotentiaries as 'worthy ecognised by the National Council; but whether the delegates are instructed to insist upon the adoption, by that Convention, of any positive Anti-Slavery principle, is not disclosed. It eems to us that our friends are getting in the knows is, that France and England drew abit of being thankful for small favors.

We think it was in June, 1848, that Henry Wilson appeared in a National Whig Convention at Philadelphia, as a representative of the the field against Russia appear to be at an vention, and also from the Whig organization. because it declined to define its position against Slavery, and agreed upon a candidate non-committal on the question. He will appear next June in another National Convention or Council, as a representative of the Anti-Slavery Know Nothing Party of Massachusetts. If that Convention agree to say and do nothing in relation o Slavery, and select a Presidential candidate 'mum" on the subject, as General Taylor was, what will Henry Wilson do? Bolt, or he satis-

fied with being let alone in Massachusetts? Query: How much progress in party action ave we made since 1848? Is it not a fact that Anti-Slavery men who seceded from the Whig Party in 1848, on account of its neutral position in regard to Slavery, will acquiesce in the same position in 1856, if taken by the Know

Nothing Party? Ошо.-Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, has written letter to the Cleveland Express, declining to oe a candidate for the Governorship of Ohio. Although it has been rumored that he is a member of the Know Nothing Party, he does not

seem to favor the policy of co-operation, which mplies the distinct existence and operation of two or more parties. He goes for a fusion of the People of Ohio, of all parties, in the com-"That there may be a 'fusion' of good will be read with great interest. citizens of all parties, to correct peacefully these evils, is my most sincere desire. Our Naonal and State Governments need purification. Providence has showered upon us the blessings with which we ought to make our country not

only prosperous, but independent, in every sense of the word, of all the Powers of the earth. Let us unite cordially and heartily in that march of progress which is not only to restore pros-perity to our own State, but which is to establish or America, before the scrutiny of the world, the high reputation of a nation, free and in-dependent, laboring to promote all that is right, to eradicate from our system by constituional means all that is wrong-of a people rigidly adhering to that high principle of honor, that respects the rights of others, whilst they sedulously protect their own from aggressions of all kinds, whenever, wherever, and however

Such a union will be easy, if no secret managers attempt to subject it to the control, and of the Ottoman empire, but with the secu nake it subserve the aggrandizement, of a particular party. We should hope to find in Mr. Campbell a hearty and vigilant opponent of my such policy as that. Many papers are urging Mr. Chase for the

Governorship. He is the favorite candidate of the Independent Democrats, and, we doubt not, could his name be fairly submitted to the People, he would be elected by an overwhelming najority. They would be glad of an opportunity to say, "Well done, good and faithful servant"-to do honor to a man who commenced and conducted the powerful struggle against the Nebraska Bill in the Senate of the United States-glad of an opportunity to retrieve, by said to the allied Powers, 'You ask a conce his election, the reputation of their State, so deeply wounded by the act of an unprincipled Legislature, in electing as the Senatorial successor of Mr. Chase, a pro-Nebraska, pro-Sla-

We hope his friends will make their appeal lirectly to the People, without stopping to bargain or consult with Know Nothingism. If he annot be elected on his own merits, and in virtue of the Principle of Freedom he has so manfully represented, without bargaining with a Party founded in Proscription, thereby giving it aid and countenance, he can afford to wait till the People, thrusting demagogues aside, shall make up their minds to elect honorable nen by honorable means.

WESTERN VIRGINIA .- It is stated that for the alt works and coal mines in Kanawha Valley. an advance of twenty to twenty-five per cent. is required for hired slaves, and that this is main-

NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO ENGLAND-THE BOM. BARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL - BREAKING UP OF THE CONFERENCE AT VIENNA

There are three important events announced us by the last arrival from Europe. Name eon's visit to England, and his signifier speech at London, we have noticed in another lace. The bombardment of Sebastopol was ommenced on the 9th of April, and by the 17th (the latest date.) the artillery of the Ailies has fully proved its superiority. Some mines, fire by the French, had done great damage to the place, and the besiegers had succeeded in ad vancing and maintaining their position neares the beseiged, who, however, notwithstandi their great loss, were very active in repairing damages. It is evident, from such details have reached us, that the Allies had, up to the 17th, gained some advantages; and a telegrand ic despatch of that date announced that the announced that the sault was to be made in one week. Meantime some of the American papers are as uneasy at the successes of the Western Powers, as if they

were in the service of Russia. The other important event is the breaking up of the Conference at Vienna. It seems that amors had got out that England was more clined to peace than France, but the arrival M. Drouvn de l'Huys at Vienna soon dissipate the notion that such a peace as Russia den ed would be agreed to. Meantime, Russian olomacy had been busy with its arts, alienation russia still more from the Western Powe leading the German States, and disar

Austria, by conceding to her what she require n relation to the Principalities and the paviers ion of the Danube. It represented that Rus sia was the real bulwark against French and tion-that the Czars had always, and especially in later times, been anxious for the preservation of German independence, and the most power ful defenders of established order against dem gogical machination and revolutionary horror Having thus isolated, as it hoped, France a England, and bought off Austria, it boldly tool its stand upon the conditions of peace, as into preted by Nicholas before actual hostilities

The proceedings of the Conference in its la ittings are thus recorded by the English as

"Prince Gortschakoff's instructions arrive it Vienna on Sunday, the 15th, and the te conference was held on Tuesday, the After four hours' conference, the Russian ipotentiaries left, and the representatives of Allies remained in session an hour longer. sia declined to accept the conditions of the lies on the third point, but makes counter pro-"At the tenth conference, on Tuesday, t

17th April, Prince Gortschakoff announced Russia would not consent to reduce her pov the Black Sea be a closed sea to all fle cepting those of Russia and Turkey; two Powers to maintain armaments of strength on its waters. These proposals we consideration.' "The eleventh, and supposed final, confence met on the afternoon of Thursday, the I

Dismissing a thousand and one rumors, their demands as to the third point in a special form, and communicated them to the plenip tentiaries of the other Powers. It rests the "It is said that all hopes of Austria taking that which appeared to bear the most consisency was, that Austria refuses to demand from Russia any concessions further than these

three: "1st. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea to remain in statu quo. It is said at present to consist of three ships of the line and four steam

2d. The Western Powers to have consuls Sebastopol, who are to be under the immedia protection of their Minister residing at St. I ersburgh.

"3d. The Allies to have the right to cons war ports on some part of the Turkish coast. "Latest by Telegraph.—The twelfth con-ence was held on Saturday, the 21st April. lasted four hours and a half, and concluded adjourning sine die, Russia having absolut rejected the demands of France and England ord John Russell and M. Drouyn de l'Huys

mmediately took leave of the Emperor, and

were to leave on Sunday, the 22d. It now re-

mains to be seen what course Austria will p

The upshot of the matter is, Russia conceles nothing, will forego nothing of her scheme of universal empire; but resolves to keep herself in a position where she can dismember Turkey at her pleasure, and establish herself as supr on the waters of the Mediterranean. Wester Europe will not tolerate this, and the sword must decide between them. In this conne the following extract from a very able article

the Third Point, and the issues involved in it. "As regards the third of those condition that which has for its object to limit the proponderance of Russia in the Black Sea-have reserved it expressly as the most imp tant and most contested, so as to expli here, categorically. First of all, how must be understood? Evidently, anything equivo on so grave a point cannot suit any one. The allied Governments, who have a consciousne

of the justice of their pretensions, feared defining them.
"Russia has turned the Black Sea into Russian lake; she has gradually founded man-time establishments there of the first class; shas accumulated there, with as much persecurance as mystery, considerable naval forces; an it may be said that by that exclusive domination of the Black Sea, she has placed Constant tinople in a permanent state of siege

"This state of things is not possible, it is incompatible not only with the integri of the whole of Europe.
"France and England, in demanding Rus to limit her power in the Black Sea, or to no tralize that sea, are therefore completely

the right. "If that result was not obtained by per by war, such a peace would be ephsuch a war useless; and, let it be well observe this demand for the limitation of Russian pow or for the naturalization of the Black Sea, not respond only to Anglo-French interest responds also to the interets of Austria, which the Danube, a commercial and milita

river, is a magnificent highway, open to activity towards the Euxine and Asia. "An argument is brought against this from Russia, which at most might be the proof the surrender of Sebastopol, and the place still held by the Russian army.' Our reply this: 'The law of nations grants that a tion of what is obtained by war may be kept

"We have not yet taken Sebastopol, the true; but what is Sebastopol at this momen Russia? It is no longer a naval port, as he fleet, sank at the mouth of the harbor, or shup behind that impassable barrier, is with drawn from the struggle.

"The Black Sea is the battle-field which

have won-or, if they like it, which has been abandoned to us by the enemy. The Russian flacould not show itself there. Our ships and those of England and Turkey navigate it every sense. Its domination has changed hand It has gone from Sebastopol to Constan "Who compels us to give up this pleds Is not such a situation the very

have? And not only do we occupy the Blac Sea, but we besiege Sebastopol, we are fortified at Kamiesch and at Balaklava, Omer Pacha is entrenched at Eupatoria, and Odessa is menaced

Pennsylvania Public Works.—The bill providing for the sale of the main line of the public works of Pennsylvania has passed both branches of the Legislature. It fixes the price at eight millions, or, if purchased by the Pennsylvania railroad, at nine millions.

"2. Resolved, That we call upon the President of the facilities for running away from that section. The escapes, last year, were fully twenty-five per cent. greater than any previous year. If freemen were employed, or the slaves made free, this inconvenience would be at an end. How strange that this has never occurred to the benevolent parties interested!

"3. Resolved, That we call upon the President of the United States to take instant and effecting from that section. The escapes, last year, were fully twenty-five per cent. greater than any previous year. If freemen were employed, or the slaves made free, this inconvenience would be at an end. How strange that this has never occurred to the benevolent parties interested!